| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 105 | Mehtab Bagh, Agra, Distt. Agra |
| 106 | Rani Jhansi Fort, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi |
| 107 | Rani Lakshmi Bai Mahal, Jhansi, Distt. Jhansi |
| 108 | Site of Sahet -Mahet, Distt. Sravastinagar |
| 109 | Residency Buildings, Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow |
| 110 | Buddhist Site, Samath, Distt. Vairanasi |
| 111 | Observatory of Man Singh, Varanasi, Distt. Varanasi |
| 112 | Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur, Distt. Ghazipur |
| 113 | Old fort, Jaunpur, Distt. Jaunpur |
| **West Bengal** | |
| 114 | Hazarduari palace, Killa Nizamat, Distt. Murshidabad |
| 115 | Cooch Bihar Palace, Cooch Behar, Distt. Cooch Behar |
| 116 | Bishnupur Temples, Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura |

**Rainfall in 36 Meteorological Subdivisions**

608. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 27 of the country's 36 meteorological subdivisions have received deficient or no rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof, division-wise;

(c) the reasons identified so far, and

(d) the remedial steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions for the period 01.06.2009 to 30.06.2009, 18 subdivisions received deficient rainfall and 10 subdivisions received scanty rainfall. Two subdivisions show excess rainfall and 6 subdivisions show normal rainfall. There is no subdivision with no rain during this period.

(ii) The detailed subdivision-wise statistics for this period is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) The south west monsoon is a large scale circulation phenomena which is governed by many global and regional factors. Hundred years of data shows the mean Indian Summer Monsoon Rainfall (ISMR) to be 89cm with a variation of 10%. The reduced rainfall during monsoon 2009 so far is a part of this natural variability of the ISMR. The variability is attributed to different large scale and local scale phenomena that include the EL-Nino, EL-Nino/Southen Oscillation (ENSO) phenomena, etc.

(d) Efforts are on to have in-depth understanding of the various factors and mechanisms that cause the variability of the Indian Monsoon Rainfall, These are being done through well defined observational programs/campaigns and research work that will lead in acquiring improved capability for skilful forecast system.

***Statement***

*Subdivision-wise Rainfall (MM.)*

| S.No. | Meteorological Subdivisions | From 01.06.2009 to 30.06.09 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual | Normal | % DEP. | CAT. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | A & N Island | 620.0 | 482.0 | 29% | E |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 352.2 | 493.7 | -29% | D |
| 3. | Assam & Meghalaya | 286.1 | 567.1 | -50% | D |
| 4. | N M M T | 190.7 | 361.1 | -47% | D |
| 5. | SHWB & Sikkim | 350.0 | 495.8 | -29% | D |
| 6. | Gangetic West Bengal | 69.2 | 239.7 | -71% | S |
| 7. | Orissa | 92.3 | 206.1 | -55% | D |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 79.7 | 191.9 | -58% | D |
| 9. | Bihar | 66.3 | 173.1 | -62% | S |
| 10. | East U.P. | 34.5 | 105.3 | -67% | S |
| 11. | West U.P. | 14.0 | 68.6 | -80% | S |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | 68.3 | 163.9 | -58% | D |
| 13. | Har. Chd. & Delhi | 14.7 | 43.1 | -66% | S |
| 14. | Punjab | 13.0 | 41.6 | -69% | S |
| 15. | Himachal Pradesh | 39.9 | 89.9 | -56% | D |
| 16. | Jammu & Kashmir | 59.0 | 58.5 | 1% | N |
| 17. | West Rajasthan | 21.8 | 27.0 | -19% | N |
| 18. | East Rajasthan | 37.5 | 61.2 | -39% | D |
| 19. | West Madhya Pradesh | 39.5 | 108.1 | -63% | S |
| 20. | East Madhya Pradesh | 34.5 | 143.6 | -76% | S |
| 21. | Gujarat Region | 16.9 | 122.6 | -86% | S |
| 22. | Saurashtra & Kutch | 68.9 | 81.0 | -15% | N |
| 23. | Konkan & Goa | 329.8 | 674.5 | -51% | D |
| 24. | Madhya Maharashtra | 65.6 | 134.3 | -51% | D |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Marathwada | 59.0 | 144.0 | -59% | D |
| 26. | Vidarbha | 78.9 | 167.4 | -53% | D |
| 27. | Chhattisgarh | 43.5 | 188.6 | -77% | S |
| 28. | Coastal Andhra Pradesh | 53.9 | 99.5 | -46% | D |
| 29. | Telangana | 65.7 | 135.5 | -51% | D |
| 30. | Rayalaseema | 63.1 | 60.1 | 5% | N |
| 31. | Tamilnadu & Pondicherry | 33.7 | 41.6 | -19% | N |
| 32. | Coastal Karnataka | 511.0 | 901.3 | -43% | D |
| 33. | N.I. Karnataka | 99.5 | 98.3 | 1% | N |
| 34. | S.I. Karnataka | 91.2 | 132.4 | -31% | D |
| 35. | Kerala | 432.8 | 678.0 | -36% | D |
| 36. | Lakshadweep | 432.7 | 325.6 | 33% | E |

**Pending Application for Passports**

609. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passport applications are pending for more than three months in the Passport Offices located in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to issue passports to the applicants expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Government has taken several steps from time to time including:

(i) special drives to eliminate pendencies,

(ii) expediting police verification process by coordinating with Police authorities,

(iii) renewal of passports without police verification of those applicants who have clear police reports in respect of existing passports and nothing adverse against them in passport records,

(iv) issue of passports to senior citizens, Government servants and minors without police verification subject to completion of certain formalities, and

(v) holding of Passport Adalats/camps at regular intervals by Passport offices to dispose of old passport cases.